

# U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL



**LEXINGTON  
KENTUCKY**



**1963**

**Department of Health, Education and Welfare**

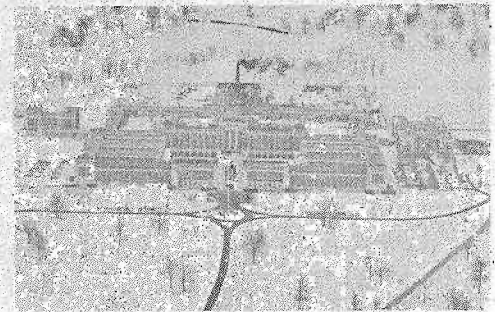
**FACTS  
CONCERNING  
THE UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
HOSPITAL**



## HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL

Located on U. S. Route 421, six miles west of Lexington, is the United States Public Health Service Hospital. This institution was authorized by an act of Congress in January, 1929. At the same time another institution, later to be

located at Fort Worth, Texas, was authorized. Both institutions were to be for the treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs. The institutions treat both prisoner and voluntary patients.



## SELECTION OF THE SITE

Lexington was selected as the most desirable location for the first of the narcotic hospitals. This hospital serves the Eastern portion of the United States. Fort Worth, Texas, was selected as the other site. The Texas institution treats only male patients from Western states.

On March 13, 1930, Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley recommended the acquisition of the Marshall Tract. This tract comprised 1004 acres. An additional 37.58 acres were given to the Federal government as a contribution of citizens and merchants of Lexington. Today, the reservation covers 1041.58 acres.

The contract for the construction of the building was let during the latter part of 1931. The actual work began during January, 1932. The cornerstone was laid on March 25, 1933.

## DEDICATION AND OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL

Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings formally opened the Hospital on Saturday afternoon, May 25, 1935. The Hospital was open for inspection the following three days. During the four-day open house and inspection 17,341 persons toured the reservation and building. Many of the visitors came from long distances as well

as from adjoining states. The dedication ceremonies were attended by 3,380 persons.

"The dedication and opening of this institution represent a change in the policy of the United States toward the so-called drug problem. This is an expression on the part of the government that restrictive laws governing commerce in narcotics are not the only measure to be applied to the possible solution of the medico-social problems of drug addiction. The isolation and segregation of drug addicts and the objective of medical treatment appear desirable and necessary. Their presence and contact with other individuals in American communities are a potential danger and a causative factor in the production of further addiction," said Assistant Surgeon General Walter L. Treadway.

Admissions were begun on May 29, 1935. Arrangements were made for the transfer of some 300 addict prisoners from the Federal Prison System. Patients were also accepted who were placed on probation by courts. A limited number of voluntary patients were admitted.

### CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The construction costs for the Hospital and reservation were:

Land	\$ 239,000.00
Initial Building	3,411,415.00
Kolb Hall	336,600.00
East Wing	393,200.00
Nurses' Home	115,243.00
Maintenance Building	48,728.00
Quarters	83,800.00
Dining Room No. 9 and Educational Wing	36,000.00
Miscellaneous (Silos, Alterations, etc.)	37,500.00
Sewage Treatment Plant	229,760.00
Total	\$4,931,246.00



### FEMALE PATIENTS



The first female patients were received on July 1, 1941. These patients came by transfer from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia. A major change occurred in the housing of women in March, 1952. All female pa-

tients were moved from the original Women's Building (Now Kolb Hall) to the west side of the Administration Building. The old Women's Building was renamed Kolb Hall, in honor of Dr. Lawrence Kolb, the first Medical Officer in Charge. Kolb Hall is now used for the treatment of psychiatric non-addict patients.

### TREATMENT OF NON-ADDICT PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS

Executive Order 9079, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 26, 1942, made the Lexington and Fort Worth Hospitals available for the care and treatment of psychiatric non-addict patients. The first patients were received on December 10, 1942. At one time during World War II, approximately 450 non-addict patients were undergoing treatment here. Many of those patients have been transferred to Veterans Administration Hospitals or otherwise discharged from treatment.

The Hospital continues to provide psychiatric treatment for non-addict patients. This group consists of Coast Guardsmen, Merchant Mariners, certain aliens, persons referred by Federal authorities for psychiatric observation and diagnosis, and others legally entitled to U. S. Public Health Service hospital and medical care.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE

The first Medical Officer in Charge was Dr. Lawrence Kolb. He was succeeded in July, 1938, by Dr. Walter L. Treadway. Other Medical Officers in Charge have been: Dr. J. D. Reichard, June, 1939 to August, 1946; Dr. V. H. Vogel, September, 1946 to



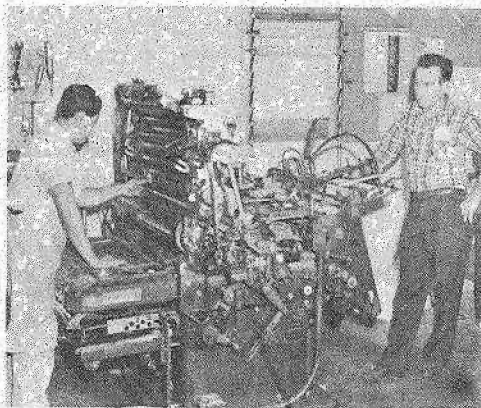


January, 1952; Dr. K. W. Chapman, February, 1952, to June, 1954; Dr. J. V. Lowry, July, 1954 to November, 1957; Dr. M. A. Diamond, December, 1957 to June, 1962. Dr. Robert W. Rasor, pictured at the left, is the current Medical Officer in Charge.

### PHYSICAL LAYOUT

As one enters the reservation, he passes Gate House 1, where all cars are checked and allowed to pass onto the grounds. On the left of the roadway is a nine-hole golf course for the use of the patients. To the right is the Sewage Treatment Plant. Continuing, one can see Kolb Hall in the distance to the left, and the Administration Building to the front. To the right front are the farm and quarters areas.

Administratively, the Hospital is divided into 27 Sections and Services. These areas are organized into two branches: the Administrative Branch and the Clinical Branch. The visitor will begin his tour in the South Portal of the Administration Building. In the Administration Building many Sections and Services have their offices. The Executive Suite, General Services, Sanitation Section, Supply Section, Personnel Section, Financial Management Section, and



Nursing Service all have their offices located on the first two floors. The Executive Conference Room and the Professional Library are located on the third floor.

In the basement of the Administration Building, the Printing Industry is located. This Industry is responsible for approximately 15 million impressions each year.

The Microphotography Section adjoins the Printing Industry. The Section trains approximately 215 patients in microphotography. Production is at 45,000 documents a day on microfilm. Last year, 3,217 rolls of microfilm were printed.

Continuing along, one approaches the Needletrades Industry. This Industry produces all institutional clothing and discharge clothing for prisoner patients. Clothing is also made for other Federal facilities. Last year 110,000 blankets were made for the Division of Health Mobilization of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for use in time of an emergency.

Upon leaving the Needletrades Industry, one passes by the Patients Commissary and the Chapel, before reaching the stairs leading to Center Control or the mid-point of the Hospital. If one



were to continue down the hallway, he would find the laundry and dry cleaning operations of the Laundry and Clothing Section. Across the courtyard is located the Woodcrafts Industry and the storehouse. The Maintenance and Engineering Section is located beyond the actual Hospital building, in a



building of its own.

At Center Control, one can see the Women's Unit to the west and the Men's Unit to the east. The Dietetic Service is located to the north. There are 9 dining rooms where 4 regular meals and 7 special diets are served daily to 1,020 patients.

Moving back toward the Administration Building, one passes the Pharmacy Service, Radiology Service, Dental Service, Medical Record Service, and Medical Service. Psychology Service, Psychiatric Service, Social Work Service, Surgical Service, and Withdrawal Wards are located on the four floors above the hospital lobby. The Admission Unit is located on the west side of the Women's Unit.

Continuing across the courtyard to the South Portal, one finds the Continued Treatment Wards for women on the right and for men on the left.

There are 507 Civil Service employees and 71 Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Public Health Service on duty at the station.

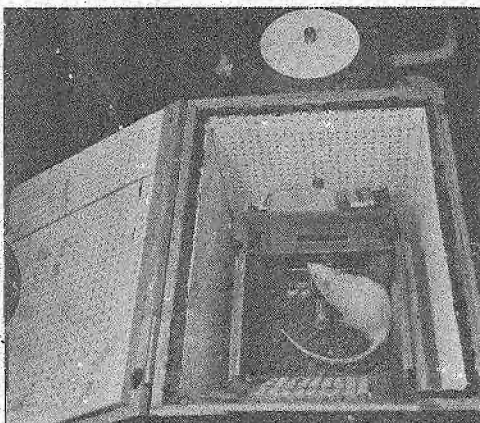
## TRAINING

Training in professional, sub-professional, and administrative fields is an important feature of the Hospital program. Residencies in psychiatry are available for approximately 15 doctors.

One year of formal training is given to psychiatric aids. Applicants for these aid positions need no previous experience in psychiatric nursing. Promotions are in line after the year of training.

Internships are offered in psychology. Specialized training is provided from time to time in hospital administration, personnel work, medical records, and dentistry. Public administration internships are offered in conjunction with the Universities of Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Summer working experience is offered for third-year medical students.



## ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Institute of Mental Health Addiction Research Center was established under the same law that provided for the Hospital. The Center is responsible for the investigations of the cause, treatment, and prevention of drug addiction. It is the only organization in the world entirely devoted to the study of the drug problem. The development of the new synthetic pain-relieving drugs and the increasing incidence of barbiturate addiction have increased the need for research in this field.

The work at the Addiction Research Center may be divided into two areas:

**New drugs:** Investigations of the addiction properties of new pain-relieving drugs. The Addiction Research Center serves as the clinical testing center for both the Drug Addiction Committee of the National Research Council and the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs of the United Nations.

**Psychological causes:** Fundamental types of investigation of the psychological causes of drug addiction, changes in physiology, and in emotional reactions that follow administration of drugs are studied. The biochemical changes associated with addiction are also under investigation at the Center.

## TREATMENT PROGRAM

In a neuropsychiatric hospital setting such as this, many distinct phases of treatment are present. Every effort is made to



create and maintain a community in which the patients may practice everyday living; but without depending upon drugs. Among the most important everyday affairs is the experience of working. In this community, patients have many opportunities to learn to accept the responsibilities and difficulties that every good worker faces daily.



## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

More than 700 jobs are performed by patients in the vocational training program, in a wide range of occupational fields. The occupations are used as tools to teach more than vocational skills. The objectives of vocational training programs throughout the Hospital are:

1. The development of specific vocational skills that may be useful in obtaining employment following discharge from the Hospital.

2. The cultivation of the ability to work and live with others.

3. The promotion of work habits acceptable to our society.

4. The channelling of impulsive and destructive drive into activities that are acceptable, satisfying, and constructive.

5. The development of ability to accept authority as exemplified by teacher and supervisor.

The patients are not paid for the work; but prisoners may earn "good time" off the ends of their sentences for better-than-average work.

The Vocational and Educational Unit either assigned or re-assigned 3,363 patients during the past year. This staff conducts interviews with each patient prior to his job assignment. There is also vocational and educational counselling with each patient before his discharge from the Hospital.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Admissions in 1962 3,018

a. Voluntary Admissions	2,499
b. Prisoners	340
c. Prisoners Awaiting Trials	4
d. Probationers	31
e. Non-Addict Psychiatric	136
f. Other	8

2. Bed Capacity 1,042

a. Infirmary Wards	225
b. Dormitory Wards	692
c. Neuro-Psychiatric (Kolb Hall) Wards	125

3. Average Daily Population in 1962 1,030

a. Prisoner Addicts	456
b. Voluntary Addicts	429
c. Other Addicts	42
d. Non-Addicts	103

4. Number of Admissions of Addict Patients By Race in 1962

a. White Male	1,505
b. Negro Male	753
c. Other Male	39
d. White Female	340
e. Negro Female	237

5. Number of Admissions of Addict Patients By Age in 1962

a. Under 21	137
b. 21 to 29	1,246
c. 30 to 39	816
d. 40 to 49	330
e. 50 to 59	218
f. Over 60	127

6. Number of Admissions of Addict Patients By Sex in 1962

a. Male	2,297
b. Female	577

7. Number of Addicts Present In The Hospital By Sex On December 31, 1962

a. Male	745
b. Female	211

8. Number of Admissions From Certain States in 1962

a. New York	1,269
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b. Illinois	365
c. Ohio	108
d. Michigan	87
e. Pennsylvania	86
f. Kentucky	54
g. Washington, D. C.	38
h. All Others	867
9. Average Number Of Applications For Voluntary Admissions Processed Each Month During 1962	308
10. Waiting Lists For Voluntary Admissions As Of December 31, 1962	
a. Male	96
b. Female	0

